

A New Species of the *Neoplesius*–*Pseudocranion* Complex
(Coleoptera, Carabidae) Discovered from the Southernmost
Part of the Min Shan Mountains in
Northern Sichuan, Southwest China

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Abstract A new species of the Carabina belonging to the *Neoplesius*–*Pseudocranion* complex is described from the southernmost part of the Min Shan Mountains in northern Sichuan, Southwest China, under the name *Pseudocranion xiaolong*.

In the summer of 2005, a long series of carabid specimens were collected from the uppermost part of the Si'ergou Valley located near the southernmost part of the Min Shan Mountains stretching from north to south along the eastern bank of the Min Jiang River in northern Sichuan, Southwest China, and they were submitted to me for study. Of these, what I am going to introduce in this paper is a unique new species belonging to the *Neoplesius*–*Pseudocranion* complex of the division Procrustigenici. At first sight, the species in question reminds us of certain species belonging to the *N. sichuanicola*–*N. draco* series of north-central Sichuan. The robust aedeagus of the species resembles that of the *N. sinotibeticola*–*N. xiaodongi*–*N. feicuiipennis* series of western Sichuan. However, its penultimate segment of the labial palpus is tri- or quadrisetose and I am going to describe it as a new species belonging to the genus *Pseudocranion*, most closely allied to *P. remondianus* described from Pingwu of northern Sichuan.

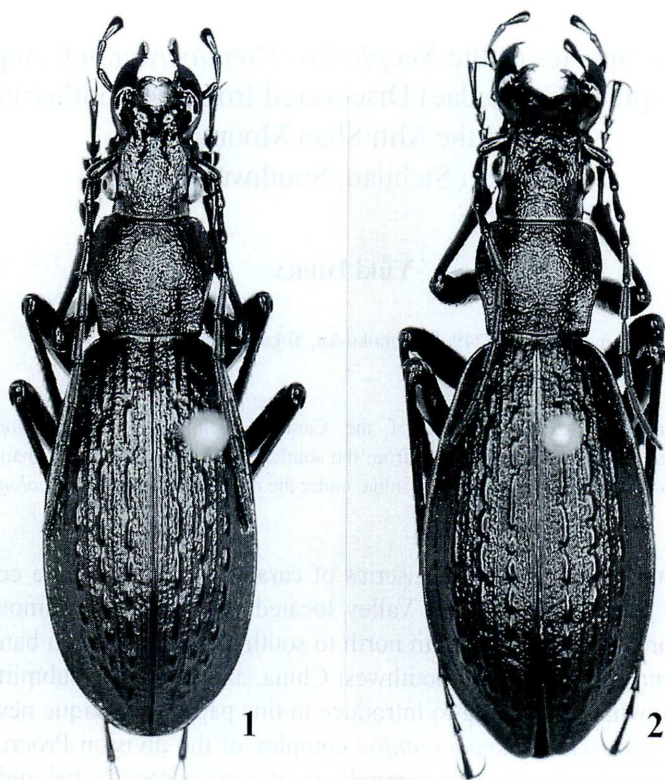
The higher classification of the Carabina adopted herein is the same as that proposed by myself (IMURA, 2002 b), and the abbreviations used in the text are the same as those explained in my previous papers (cf. IMURA, 1990, p. 139; 2002 a, p. 130).

Before going into description, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Messrs. Igor BELOUSOV (St. Petersburg, Russia) and Ilya KABAK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) for their kind cooperation. Also I thank Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO (National Science Museum, Tokyo) for reviewing the manuscript of this paper.

Pseudocranion xiaolong IMURA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Length (including mandibles): ♂, 19.7–21.7 (arithmetic mean 20.70) mm; ♀,



Figs. 1–2. *Pseudocranion xiaolong* from the Si'ergou Valley (ca. 3,800 m) in northern Sichuan. — 1, ♂, holotype, 2, ♀, paratype.

22.4–24.3 (arithmetic mean 23.48) mm.

Dorsal surface rather mat, dark brownish coppery or partly reddish coppery, sometimes bearing a faint greenish tinge on head; venter and appendages brownish black, though the basal parts of mandibles, and those of antennae and claws are a little reddish.

Head not strongly hypertrophic as in the other members of the genus, with moderately concave frontal furrows and strongly rugoso-punctate vertex; retinaculum of mandibles not longitudinally elongated as in the other members of the genus but rather narrowly produced inwards and conspicuously bidentate at tips, with the anterior tooth a little shorter than the posterior on both sides; terminal segments of palpi not strongly dilated in both sexes; penultimate segment of labial palpus tri- or quadrisetose; median tooth of mentum not strongly produced ventrad, shorter than lateral lobes, with the apex either triangularly pointed or rather obtusely rounded with a faint re-entrance at tip; submentum asetose; antennae reaching the middle of elytra in male and slightly

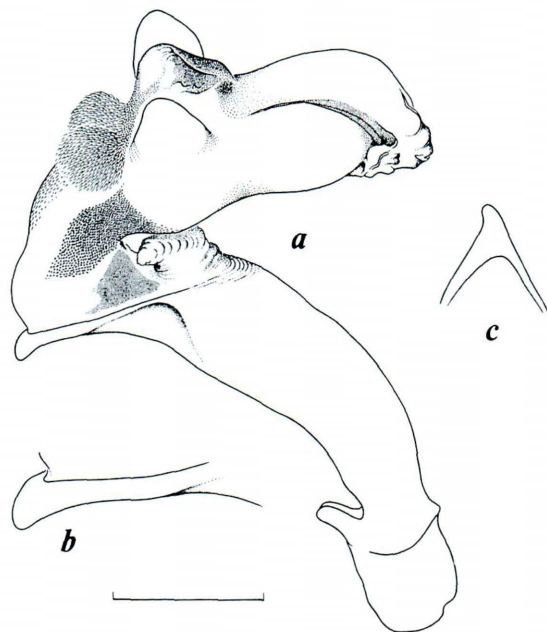


Fig. 3. Male genital organ of *Pseudocranion xiaolong*. — a, Aedeagus with fully everted endophallus in right lateral view; b, apical part of aedeagus in right lateral view; c, ditto in dorsal view. Scale: 2 mm for a; 1 mm for b & c.

beyond the basal quarter in female.

Pronotum subquadrate or subcordate, wider than long, widest a little before the middle, more gradually narrowed towards apex than towards base; PW/HW 1.21–1.28 (M 1.25), PW/PL 1.21–1.37 (M 1.31), PW/PAW 1.36–1.45 (M 1.41), PW/PBW 1.25–1.38 (M 1.32), PBW/PAW 1.02–1.13 (M 1.07); apical margin weakly to moderately emarginate, front angles obtusely rounded and hardly protruded anteriad; lateral sides distinctly margined throughout, gently rounded in front and sinuately narrowed towards hind angles which are short and subtriangularly produced postero-laterally with blunt tips; disc weakly convex above, with the surface remarkably wrinkled and often becoming rather scabrous; basal foveae not so large but rather deeply concave, median longitudinal line narrowly impressed and partly becoming unclear; only a single marginal seta inserted on either side of pronotum near the widest part, and posterior seta is absent.

Elytra elongated oval, moderately or rather strongly convex above, widest obviously behind the middle, more gradually narrowed towards bases than towards apices, with effaced shoulders; EW/PW 1.51–1.82 (M 1.68), EL/EW 1.48–1.79 (M 1.65); lateral sides gently arcuate throughout, with the margins narrowly reflexed above before the widest part; sculpture triploid heterodyname — primaries the strongest, segmented by small but rather deeply concave primary foveoles to form rows of narrow costae

with various length; secondaries weaker and narrower than primaries, indicated by irregularly segmented low costae or longitudinally arranged rows of small granules; tertiaries much more reduced to form rows of small granules; areas between intervals rather coarsely scattered with small granules; umbilicate series indicated by irregularly and sporadically set rows of fine granules.

Episterna almost smooth though vaguely and sporadically scattered with punctures, sides of sternites weakly wrinkled, sternal sulci unrecognized; metacoxa triseptose; basal four segments of male foretarsus dilated with hair pads on ventral surface.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 3; aedeagus robust, hardly arcuate in basal and median portions, weakly bent ventrad in apical portion, and strongly concave right ventrad near apical quarter; apical lobe of aedeagus very short, weakly hooked ventrad, rather strongly compressed right laterad, and obtusely rounded at tip; OL medium-sized and remarkably bilobed at tip; endophallus with the ligulum indicated by longitudinally set rows of granules to form a narrow ridge, neither BL nor ML developed, PRE indicated by a pair of hemispherically protruded hairly inflations, PAR prominently protruded and symmetrical, PP not so large, symmetrical and well-protruded dorsad, AL, PL and AGG unremarkable.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, near the headwater of Si'ergou [泗耳沟] Valley (32°19'07"N/103°49'03"E), 3,801 m in altitude, in southeastern Songpan Xian [松潘县], of northern Sichuan, Southwest China, 21–VII–2005, to be deposited in the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♀, same area (32°19'09"N/103°49'00"E, 3,850 m in altitude), 20–VII–2005; 2 ♀♀, same area (32°19'23"N/103°48'59"E, 3,872 m in altitude), 22–VII–2005, separately preserved in the collections of Y. IMURA and the Zoological Institute of Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg).

Notes. Morphologically, the new species is most closely allied to *P. remondianus* DEUVE (1996) described from Sanlukou, 2,800 m, near Pingwu of northern Sichuan, but readily discriminated from that species as follows: 1) size a little smaller and coloration darker above all in legs; 2) head less hypertrophic; 3) mandibles shorter and more strongly arcuate inwards; 4) retinaculum of mandibles longitudinally less elongated and more remarkably bidentate at tip; 5) antennae a little longer; 6) pronotum less strongly cordate, with much more uneven discal surface, shorter hind angles and smaller number of marginal setae; 7) elevated parts of elytral intervals more prominently recognizable; 8) apical lobe of aedeagus much shorter and less sharply pointed at tip, podian lobe of endophallus vestigial.

Etymology. The new specific name, *xiaolong* [小龙], means Small Dragon in Chinese, since the new species resembles superficially *Neoplesius draco* (=Dragon in Latin) described by BŘEZINA (1999, p. 119) from Mt. Jiuding Shan on the Chaping Shan Mountain Range, and a little smaller in the size.

要 約

井村有希：中国四川省北部から発見されたチベットオサムシ–ニセキンオサムシ群に属するオサムシの1新種。—— 2005年の夏、中国四川省岷山山脈南部にある泗耳沟の源頭付近において得られたチベットオサムシ–ニセキンオサムシ群に属するオサムシの1種を検した結果、未記載種と判明したので、*Pseudocranion xiaolong* という名のもとに新種として記載した。

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A New *Pseudocoptolabrus* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from Northern Myanmar

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***Pseudocoptolabrus masahiroi* IMURA, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Description. Length (including mandibles): 21.0 mm (♂). Entirely black and rather mat. Most closely allied to *P. branaungi* (IMURA, 1999) described from the northern end of Myanmar, but differs from that species in the following points: 1) proportion much slenderer, with longer antennae and legs; 2) mandibles longer, narrower and more gradually tapered towards the tips, with the anterior tooth of right retinaculum shorter than the posterior; 3) penultimate segment of labial palpus bisetose; 4) pronotum less transverse, 1.16 times as wide as long, more strongly constricted towards base, with the hind angles more sharply pointed at the tips; 5) elytra much more elongated, 1.87 times as long as wide; 6) aedeagus longer and slenderer, above all in api-